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(54) Title: SYNERGISTIC COMBINATION OF INSECTICIDES TO PROTECT WOOD AND WOOD-BASED PRODUCTS FROM INSECT DAMAGE

(57) Abstract: A wood treatment material having a synergistic combination of insecticides including boron-containing compounds and synthetic pyrethroids, is provided. This combination is shown to be especially effective in providing resistance to insect attack when wood is treated with this combination. Resistance to attack by Formosan termites, in particular, is provided, in a cost-effective manner. Also provided is wood treated by this combination, and a method of treatment for composite wood.

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SYNERGISTIC COMBINATION OF INSECTICIDES TO PROTECT WOOD
AND WOOD-BASED PRODUCTS FROM INSECT DAMAGE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a synergistic combination of two
insecticides, boron-containing compounds and synthetic pyrethroids, which when
used in combination, give a synergistic result in providing improved resistance to
insect attack on wood treated with this combination. Wood treated with this
combination, and a method of treating wood, is also included in the present
10 invention.

Description of the Prior Art

Wood and wood-based materials, including cellulosic composites and
plastic-wood composites, are susceptible to damage from insect pests including ants,
beetles and termites.

15 A particular species of termite, the Formosan subterranean termite,
Coptotermes formosanus Shiraki, is of particular concern. This termite species is
the most widely distributed and damaging termite pest in tropical and subtropical
regions of the world and is responsible for tens of millions of dollars each year in
costs of damages and control in the State of Hawaii alone. The Formosan termite is
20 an increasingly serious problem across the southern United States as well. The
rapid feeding rate, large colony size and aggressive foraging of this termite species
make it especially challenging with respect to developing wood treatment substances
designed to protect wood and wood products from attack by this particular pest. It
is desirable, therefore, to develop treatments which are capable of protecting wood
25 against such an aggressive organism.

Currently, a variety of insecticides, including creosote, chrome-
copper-arsenate, organophosphates and boron compounds, are available to protect
wood and wood composites against insect attack. Synthetic pyrethroids are also
used to protect against pests but are not as economical to use in the amounts needed
30 for sufficient pest control.

U.S. Patent Nos. 5,480,638 and 5,575,996 disclose a powdered insecticide bait composition comprised of pet food, powdered pyrethrin and boric acid. This patent does not disclose the use of pyrethroids in combination with boron compounds as a wood treatment composition.

5 U.S. Patent No. 5,516,620 relates to a controlled release composition in which a insecticide is encapsulated in a starch-borax-urea matrix. This patent does not disclose boron compounds as insecticides or for use in wood treatment products.

10 U.S. Patent No. 5,880,142 discloses a composition suitable for controlling termites comprised of a compound of a specific chemical formula used in combination with a pyrethroid. Boron is not disclosed for use as an insecticide.

U.S. Patent No. 5,916,356 discloses a wood preservative composition comprising a synergistic combination of a biocidal metal compound and a fungicidal compound having a triazole group. The biocidal metal compound can
15 be zinc in the form of an inorganic salt such as zinc borate. This patent does not disclose boron compounds in combination with pyrethroids.

It is desired, therefore, to develop a wood treatment substance capable of protecting wood against extremely aggressive termite attack in an economical manner.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention fulfills the above need by providing an unusually effective and economical wood treatment that protects wood and wood products against such aggressive termite attack. The present invention provides a unique combination of two classes of insecticides, specifically boron-containing
25 insecticides and synthetic pyrethroids, which in combination provide a more complete resistance to insect attack in a more economical manner, than either compound used alone. A method of treating wood, in particular composite wood materials, with the synergistic combination is included in the present invention, as is the wood treated by this combination.

It is an object of the invention therefore, to provide a combination of insecticides to resist insect attack in wood treated with such substances, in an economical manner.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a wood
5 treatment that can protect wood against the extremely aggressive Formosan termite.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a wood treatment which can resist Formosan termite attack using boron-containing insecticides in combination with synthetic pyrethroids.

These and other objects of the invention will become apparent from
10 the following description and appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Accordingly, the present invention provides a wood treatment material comprising a synergistic combination of a boron-containing insecticide and a synthetic pyrethroid. As used herein, the term "wood treatment material" refers
15 to this synergistic combination of insecticides, which may be used with other additives such as resins or solvents, and which is applied to wood by a variety of methods including, but not limited to, spraying, dipping, pressure treating, addition during formation of engineered wood, and other methods known to those skilled in the art that are used to apply such substances to wood.

20 As used herein, the term "boron-containing insecticide" includes insecticides containing at least one boron compound selected from the group including boron, alkali metal salts of boron, alkaline earth metal salts of boron, metal salts of boron, oxides of boron, boric acid, boric acid esters and salts of these.

It is thought that in respect to the metal salts of boron, that the active
25 part of the compound is the boron, rather than metallic, portion. Preferred boron compounds are the alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or other metal salts of boron. Most preferred is zinc borate.

As used herein, the term "synthetic pyrethroid" includes a group of insect growth regulators that act as neurotoxins and are especially effective against
30 insects that are destructive in the adult stage. This class of insecticides is desirable for pest control because it is considered to be of low toxicity to animals and

humans. However, it is preferred to use pyrethroids in combination with other insecticides due to their high cost. Suitable synthetic pyrethroids include deltamethrin, cyfluthrin, permethrin, tralomethrin, cypermethrin, resmethrin and other synthetic pyrethroids. A preferred synthetic pyrethroid is deltamethrin.

5 As used herein, the term "wood" includes a variety of wood and wood-based materials, including but not limited to logs and other types of dried lumber, green lumber, fiberboards, strand board, laminated veneer lumber, cellulosic composites, plastic wood composites and other types of wood, wood composites and engineered wood formed from wood chips, strands, veneers and
10 adhesives.

 On a weight to weight percent basis, the boron-containing compound will be present in the final wood product in an amount of about 0.05 wt. % to about 2.0 wt. %, more preferably about 0.20 wt. % to about 1.0 wt. %. The synthetic pyrethroid will be present in the final wood product in an amount of between about
15 1 ppm to about 1000 ppm, more preferably between about 5 ppm and about 100 ppm. All weight percent or part-per-million values are based on the total weight of the wood product after treatment.

 The insecticides can be applied on the surface of the wood, as in spraying or dipping the wood in a solution containing both insecticides. Other
20 constituents of the solution include a paraffin wax emulsion and water. The insecticides can also be applied to the wood with pressure treatment that is commonly used on solid or engineered wood. A third method, particularly for engineered wood, is to treat the wood chips or strands with the insecticide combination in powder or liquid form prior to formation of the composite wood
25 boards. Wood may be treated by more than one of these methods.

 In the third method, the insecticides are combined with wood flakes, chips or strands, a phenolic resin and a water repellant, and fabricated into a wood composite board. This last step may be accomplished in a heated high-pressure press. These severe processing conditions often result in reduced performance of
30 additives such as insecticides. Unexpectedly, the performance of a boron compound in combination with a pyrethroid was not reduced, but was actually improved.

This combination of insecticides has proven to be unusually effective in providing resistance to attack by Formosan termites. It is also expected that the combination will be effective against a variety of other less aggressive pests, including ants, beetles, wasps and other insects.

5

Example

Resistance of five chipboard panels prepared by Kop-Coat, Inc., to attack by the Formosan subterranean termite was evaluated using the no-choice laboratory test specified in the American Wood-Preservers' Association AWP A E1-97 protocol for laboratory evaluation of termite resistance. In this protocol, a test wafer is exposed to 400 Formosan subterranean termites for 4 weeks (28 days). Termites are freshly collected from field locations immediately before the test, and then kept under warm and humid conditions ideal for survival and feeding. This no-choice test represents a worst-case scenario in which termites have no option but to either eat the test wafer, or die from starvation. Typically, untreated Douglas-fir or Southern Yellow Pine wafers are virtually destroyed in the 4-week test period. At the conclusion of the test period, the wafers are visually rated according to the AWP A rating scale of 10, 9, 7, 4, or 0, where a rating of "10" indicates no attack (except for minor surface scratches), and "0" is complete failure of the test wafer. Also recorded is the oven dry weight change of the test wafers, and termite mortality.

Chipboard wafers 1×1×3/8-inch (25×25×10-cm) were cut from panels prepared by Kop-Coat, Inc. (Pittsburgh, PA). In addition to five different chipboard panels (9-1, 9-2, 11-1, 12-1, 13-1), Douglas-fir wafers (1×1×1/4-inch) were also included as susceptible controls. Evaluations were performed at the University of Hawaii against the Formosan subterranean termite (*Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki), using the no-choice feeding test protocol recited in AWP A E1-97 (AWP A 1998). The amount of each insecticide used in the panels is as recited in Table 1. All amounts shown are on a weight percent or part-per-million basis where the total weight is the weight of the wood, including resin and wax. Timbertreat DM-5 is a trade designation for deltamethrin.

Table 1

Panel Number	Amount Zinc Borate	Amount Timbertreat DM-5 (ppm)
9-1	0	0
9-2	0.7% (7,000 ppm)	0
11-1	0.23% (23,000 ppm)	10
12-1	0.46% (46,000 ppm)	10
13-1	0	100

Wafers were oven dried (90° C, 24 hours) to obtain dry weights prior to termite exposure. A single dry wafer was placed on a square of aluminum foil (to minimize any leaching) on the surface of 150 g of damp silica sand (moistened with 30 ml distilled water) inside a screw-top jar (8 cm diameter, 10 cm high). Formosan subterranean termites, *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki, were collected from an active field colony immediately before the laboratory test using a trapping technique (Tamashiro et al. 1973). 400 termites (360 workers and 40 soldiers, to approximate natural caste proportions in field colonies) were added to each test jar. Each treatment was replicated 5 times. Also included were 3 additional wafers of each material as "ambient controls" - exposed to the same test conditions as the other wafers, but without addition of any termites to the jar - in order to recognize any weight change in the wafers due to leaching or any other factors unrelated to termite attack.

After adding termites, the jars were placed in an unlighted controlled-temperature cabinet at 28° C for 4 weeks (28 days), as specified in AWPA E1-97. Each jar was inspected weekly for evidence of termite activity in the soil and on the test materials. At the conclusion of the 4-week test period, percentage termite mortality was recorded, the wafers were rated visually according to the AWPA 0-10 scale (where 10 is sound, 9 is light attack, 7 is moderate attack and penetration, 4 is heavy attack, and 0 is failure of the wood sample), and the oven dry weight change was recorded for each wafer.

RESULTS

Termites continued to be very active on the Douglas-fir controls and on panel 9-1 throughout the 4-week test period. However, termite activity was noted to have decreased on panel 13-1 by the second week of the test (as evidenced by visible "flattening" of the abdomens, slower movement, and fewer termites present upon the test material), and progressively decreasing on panels 12-1, 11-1, and 9-2 as well during the third and fourth weeks.

Table 2

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Mean Wt. Loss (mg)</u>	<u>Mean Wt. Loss (%)</u>	<u>Mean Mortality (%)</u>
Panel 9-1	1282.80	34.18	14.70
Panel 9-2	239.84	6.27	97.45
Panel 11-1	175.30	4.35	41.50
Panel 12-1	152.36	3.99	41.45
Panel 13-1	124.94	3.09	50.80
Douglas Fir	1050.26	62.73	15.95

10

As indicated in Table 2, the Douglas-fir control wafers were virtually destroyed during the 4-week exposure (visual rating of 0, weight loss of 1050 mg or 62.73%). Equivalent destructive feeding was noted on panel 9-1 (visual rating of 0, weight loss of 1283 mg or 34.18%), due to the greater weight of the panel samples in comparison to the Douglas-fir. Termite feeding was progressively less on each of the four remaining panels: panel 9-2 (mean rating of 7.8, mass loss of 6.27%), panel 11-1 (mean rating of 8.6, mass loss of 4.35%) panel 12-1 (mean rating of 8.2, mass loss of 3.99), panel 13-1 (mean rating of 9.8, mass loss of 3.09%).

Termite mortality during the test was low and, again, equivalent on the Douglas-fir controls and on panel 9-1. Interestingly, although feeding damage was greater on panel 9-2 than on the three higher-numbered panels, termite mortality was actually higher (97% vs. 41-50%). It is probable that the higher numbered panels (11-1, 12-1, 13-1) contained high enough levels of active ingredients to deter termite feeding. Thus, termites exposed to these panels ate less than those exposed to panel 9-2, and ingested less of the toxic ingredients. If 9-2 contained a lesser concentration of these active ingredients, it may not have been

deterrent to any great extent, and the greater amount of termite feeding that occurred led to ingestion of a larger quantity of the toxic ingredients and thus greater termite mortality. However, with a wood product, the goal is to minimize termite feeding as much as possible, so a low weight loss is in this case more
5 desirable than high termite mortality.

While particular embodiments of this invention have been described above for purposes of illustration, it will be evident to those skilled in the art that numerous variations of the details of the present invention may be made without departing from the invention as defined in the appended claims.

In the Claims

1. A wood treatment material comprising a synergistic combination of a boron-containing insecticide and a synthetic pyrethroid.
2. The wood treatment material of Claim 1, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is selected from the group consisting of alkali metal salts of boron, alkaline earth metal salts of boron, metal salts of boron, oxides of boron, boric acid, boric acid esters and salts thereof.
3. The wood treatment material of Claim 1, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is selected from the group consisting of deltamethrin, permethrin, cyfluthrin, trilomethrin, cypermethrin and resmethrin.
4. The wood treatment material of Claim 1, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is present in an amount of about 0.05 wt.% to about 2.0 wt.% and the synthetic pyrethroid is present in an amount of about 1 ppm to about 1000 ppm, based on the total weight of the wood.
5. The wood treatment material of Claim 4, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is zinc borate and the synthetic pyrethroid is deltamethrin.
6. The wood treatment material of Claim 2, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is zinc borate.
7. The wood treatment material of Claim 2, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is calcium borate.
8. The wood treatment material of Claim 2, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is sodium borate.
9. The wood treatment material of Claim 3, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is deltamethrin.
10. The wood treatment material of Claim 3, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is resmethrin.
11. An insecticide treated wood comprising wood treated with a synergistic combination of a boron-containing insecticide and a synthetic pyrethroid.
12. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 11, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is selected from the group consisting of alkali metal salts of

boron, alkaline earth metal salts of boron, metal salts of boron, oxides of boron, boric acid, boric acid esters and salts thereof.

13. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 11, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is selected from the group consisting of deltamethrin, permethrin, cyfluthrin, trilomethrin, cypermethrin and resmethrin.

14. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 11, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is present in an amount of about 0.05 wt. % to about 2.00 wt. % and the synthetic pyrethroid is present in an amount of about 1 ppm to about 1000 ppm, based on the total weight of the wood.

15. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 14, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is zinc borate and the synthetic pyrethroid is deltamethrin.

16. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 12, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is zinc borate.

17. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 12, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is calcium borate.

18. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 12, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is sodium borate.

19. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 13, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is deltamethrin.

20. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 13, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is resmethrin.

21. The insecticide treated wood of Claim 14, wherein the wood is engineered wood.

22. A method of treating wood comprising treating wood with a synergistic combination of a boron-containing insecticide and a synthetic pyrethroid.

23. The method of Claim 22, wherein said method is employed on wood components of an engineered wood product, prior to formation of said engineered wood product.

24. The method of Claim 22, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is selected from the group consisting of alkali metal salts of boron,

alkaline earth metal salts of boron, metal salts of boron, oxides of boron, boric acid, boric acid esters and salts thereof.

25. The method of Claim 22, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is selected from the group consisting of deltamethrin, permethrin, cyfluthrin, tralomethrin, cypermethrin and resmethrin.

26. The method of Claim 22, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is present in an amount of about 0.05 wt. % to about 2.00 wt. % and the synthetic pyrethroid is present in an amount of about 1 ppm to about 1000 ppm, based on the total weight of the wood.

27. The method of Claim 26, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is zinc borate and the synthetic pyrethroid is deltamethrin.

28. The method of Claim 24, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is zinc borate.

29. The method of Claim 24, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is calcium borate.

30. The method of Claim 24, wherein the boron-containing insecticide is sodium borate.

31. The method of Claim 25, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is deltamethrin.

32. The method of Claim 25, wherein the synthetic pyrethroid is resmethrin.

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